



## Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.: General  
28 October 2011

Original: English

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### Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Thirty-fifth session

Durban, 28 November to 3 December 2011

Item 6(b) of the provisional agenda

**Matters relating to Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention**

**Matters relating to the least developed countries**

## Report on the twentieth meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

**Note by the secretariat\***

### *Summary*

The terms of reference of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) stipulate that the LEG shall meet twice each year. In response to an offer made by the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the twentieth meeting of the group was held in Vientiane, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, from 12 to 14 September 2011. This report includes a summary of the status of preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action. In addition, the report provides information on the priority activities of the work programme of the LEG for 2011, in particular on progress made by the LEG in the development of several technical and information papers. Also included in this report is a summary of the presentation made by the climate change team of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on a case study of the country related to the identification and implementation of medium- to long-term adaptation activities. Finally, the report provides a summary of the group's discussions on priorities up to its next meeting and beyond.

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\* This document was submitted after the due date as a result of the timing of the meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.

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## I. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 29/CP.7, established the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), initially for a period of two years. Subsequently, the COP extended the mandate of the group three times, twice for a period of two years (decisions 7/CP.9 and 4/CP.11) and once for a period of three years (decision 8/CP.13). Then the COP, by its decision 6/CP.16, extended the mandate of the LEG for five more years.

2. In response to decision 6/CP.16, the LEG developed a work programme for 2011–2012<sup>1</sup> at its nineteenth meeting, which was considered by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its thirty-fourth session. The SBI endorsed the work programme of the LEG for 2011–2012 and requested the LEG to report on its work programme to the SBI at each of its sessions,<sup>2</sup> in accordance with decision 6/CP.16.

## II. Summary of the twentieth meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

### A. Proceedings

3. The twentieth meeting of the LEG was held in Vientiane, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, from 12 to 14 September 2011.

4. The meeting was opened by Mr. Khampadith Khammounheuang, the Deputy Director General of the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, on behalf of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In his opening remarks, he highlighted the progress made by the country in implementing its priority national adaptation programme of action (NAPA) projects.

5. Following the resignation of the Chair of the LEG, Mr. Fredrick Kossam (Malawi), in April 2011 and in accordance with paragraph 5 of the terms of reference of the LEG,<sup>3</sup> at its twentieth meeting the LEG elected the current Vice-Chair, Ms. Pepetua Election Latasi (Tuvalu), as the new Chair of the LEG. The group then elected Mr. Batu Uprety (Nepal) as the new Vice-Chair. Mr. Uprety is also the Anglophone Rapporteur.

6. The LEG focused its work at its twentieth meeting on several technical and information papers that the group had planned to discuss at that meeting, with a view to producing advanced drafts and finalizing them before COP 17. For each paper, three to four members of the LEG took the lead and provided guidance and inputs. The papers included a technical paper on the identification and implementation of medium- and long-term adaptation activities in the least developed countries (LDCs) (see paras. 15–17 below). A shortened version of that paper was presented at the expert meeting on national adaptation plans (NAPs) that took place also in Vientiane, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, just after the twentieth meeting of the LEG, from 15 to 17 September 2011. The other papers cover the following themes: programmatic approaches to NAPAs and other related adaptation plans and strategies; gender-related and other considerations regarding

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/4, annex I. A detailed version of the work programme, including specific objectives, expected outcomes and a timeline, is available on the UNFCCC website at <<http://www.unfccc.int/5977>>.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/7, paragraph 88.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 29/CP.7, annex.

vulnerable communities in the design and implementation of activities under the least developed countries work programme (hereinafter referred to as the LDC work programme); options for accessing additional resources under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF); and the provision of support to the LDCs for the full implementation of the LDC work programme. The LEG also focused on other issues, in particular on its work priorities up to its next meeting, and interacted with members of the climate change team of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

## **B. Status of preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action**

### **1. Status of preparation of national adaptation programmes of action**

7. As at 14 September 2011, of the 48 LDCs that had received funding for the preparation of NAPAs, 46 had submitted NAPAs to the secretariat. The latest NAPA, from Timor-Leste, was submitted on 13 September 2011. The two remaining countries (Angola and Myanmar) are making good progress towards the completion of their NAPAs.

### **2. Status of implementation of national adaptation programmes of action**

8. With regard to the status of implementation of NAPAs, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) communicated to the LEG soon after its twentieth meeting information on the NAPA projects under its consideration. As at 12 September 2011, 46 countries had officially submitted one or more NAPA projects to the GEF, in the form of a Project Identification Form (PIF). In total, 49 PIFs had been approved and, following the approval of those PIFs, 33 projects had received endorsement by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the GEF to start their implementation on the ground. Seven projects were endorsed by the CEO during 2011.

9. To date, the following GEF agencies are currently supporting the implementation of NAPA projects financed by the LDCF: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (supporting the implementation of 28 NAPA projects), the World Bank (four), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (six), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (five), the African Development Bank (three), UNDP and UNEP jointly (two) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (three).

10. As at 31 March 2011, 23 donors had pledged USD 324 million to the LDCF,<sup>4</sup> and cumulative net funding approved by the GEF Council and the CEO amounted to USD 109 million.<sup>5</sup>

11. Some initiatives outside of the Convention, such as the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) of the Climate Investment Funds and the Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) of Japan and UNDP, have built on the NAPA process in order to provide additional support to the LDCs for adapting to the adverse effects of climate change. For instance, five LDCs, namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Yemen and Zambia, that are currently implementing their NAPAs are also taking part in the PPCR. Eight other LDCs, namely Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and United Republic of Tanzania, are implementing their NAPAs while also taking part in the AAP. Two LDCs, namely Mozambique and Niger, are concurrently implementing their NAPAs and taking part in the PPCR and AAP. A summary table showing the status of

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<sup>4</sup> See the Status Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund of March 2011 (GEF/LDCF.SCCF.10/Inf.2), available at <<http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/4397>>.

<sup>5</sup> As footnote 4 above.

implementation of NAPAs and the LDCs that are participating in the PPCR and AAP is provided in annex I to this document.

## **C. Consideration of the priority activities of the work programme of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for 2011**

### **1. Provision of support to the least developed countries for the preparation, revision and update of their national adaptation programmes of action**

12. The LEG agreed to continue to assist those LDCs that have not yet submitted their NAPAs (Angola and Myanmar), in order for them to complete their NAPAs as soon as possible and catch up quickly with the implementation process. To that end, the LEG decided to continue monitoring the progress files for each of those LDCs, in order to facilitate the tracking of progress and the identification and mitigation of any possible bottlenecks. The monitoring of progress files was also extended to cover all the LDCs and to track the NAPA implementation process.

13. The work programme of the LEG for 2011 includes the preparation of updated guidelines on how countries can revise and update their NAPAs, taking into account the latest developments in and opportunities for longer-term adaptation planning. At its twentieth meeting, the LEG decided to postpone the delivery of those guidelines until 2012, in order to take into account the consideration of medium- to longer-term adaptation and the outcomes of the discussions on NAPs at SBI 35.

14. In the meantime, as part of its monitoring activities, the LEG agreed to start capturing experiences and lessons learned from those countries that have updated or revised their NAPAs.

### **2. Provision of technical advice and guidance on the identification of medium- and long-term adaptation needs and the implementation of identified adaptation activities**

15. The LEG had prepared for its twentieth meeting a draft of a technical paper on the identification of medium- and long-term adaptation needs, integration of adaptation into development planning, and the implementation of identified adaptation activities in the LDCs, to be presented at SBI 35.<sup>6</sup> The paper takes into account sector-wide and programmatic approaches, and builds on the NAPA process.

16. During its meeting, the LEG further refined the paper. It also prepared a shortened version and a related PowerPoint presentation. Both were presented by the group at the subsequent expert meeting on NAPs, communicating the following key messages:

- (a) The NAPAs provide a good starting point for medium- and long-term adaptation;
- (b) Medium- and long-term adaptation requires an iterative process with stages or phases that may be designed to suit specific national circumstances;
- (c) Medium- and long-term adaptation is more policy driven, and therefore effective integration into development planning becomes more important;
- (d) Medium- and long-term adaptation does not replace the need to address urgent and immediate needs;
- (e) A significant body of material is available for guiding the adaptation process, although it may need to be tailored and supported by targeted training.

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<sup>6</sup> FCCC/TP/2011/7.

17. Furthermore, the LEG had collected available information on approaches and steps already used by different countries in designing and implementing adaptation plans, strategies or frameworks. In addition, the LEG had used a case study approach and engaged the climate change teams of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Malawi in order to better understand what medium- to long-term adaptation activities could entail and what possible steps could be followed to identify and implement medium- to long-term adaptation activities. The case studies are ongoing, but their preliminary results and the information collected on existing approaches used by different countries were summarized to inform the technical paper.

**3. Sharing of best practices and lessons learned from the least developed countries work programme**

18. The LEG recognized that the first volume of the publication on best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs through the NAPA process,<sup>7</sup> hereinafter referred to as the publication on best practices and lessons learned through the NAPA process, was close to completion. It planned to make it available at SBI 35, in English, French and Portuguese.

19. The first set of best practices and lessons learned identified by the LEG and captured in the publication are as follows:

- (a) NAPAs are widely viewed as a success story;
- (b) The NAPA approach allows countries flexibility in terms of design and implementation;
- (c) Engaging stakeholders from the NAPA preparation stage in implementation and other subsequent steps has many advantages;
- (d) Envisioning the involvement of NAPA teams in the long term helps raise awareness and ensures the continuity of adaptation programmes and activities in countries;
- (e) Regular interaction between the LEG and the LDCs has been very useful;
- (f) Good relations between the GEF agencies and the NAPA teams result in the smoother implementation of NAPA projects;
- (g) Designing a thorough implementation strategy can improve the effectiveness of NAPA implementation;
- (h) The simplified LDC project cycle provides expedited access to resources;
- (i) Adaptation planning with an initial focus on urgent and immediate needs can be effectively undertaken based on existing knowledge.

20. The LEG discussed its participation in the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, in May 2011, at which a member of the LEG shared experiences, best practices and lessons learned in relation to the LDC work programme with high-level conference participants. The group also discussed the design of the platform on best practices and lessons learned and agreed to continue the discussion on that topic at its next meeting.

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<sup>7</sup> <[http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/library/items/3599.php?such=j&symbol=FCCC/GEN/263%20F#beg](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/library/items/3599.php?such=j&symbol=FCCC/GEN/263%20F#beg)>.

#### 4. Provision of information to the least developed countries on programmatic approaches to national adaptation programmes of action and other related adaptation plans and strategies

21. In its efforts to support the LDCs in fully implementing their NAPAs, the LEG included as part of its work programme for 2011–2012 an activity to develop an information paper on a programmatic approach to implementing NAPAs, in collaboration with the GEF and its agencies.

22. At its twentieth meeting, the LEG held very lively discussions that led to the production of an advanced draft of the paper. The information paper provides a review of the current definitions of the programmatic approach. It also presents examples of programmes on the global, regional and national scales, with a view to informing the LDCs on ways to effectively design programmes for implementing NAPAs and other related adaptation plans.

23. The LEG decided to work on finalizing the paper soon after its meeting and intended to complete it before SBI 35.

24. In its initial conclusions, the LEG acknowledged that, although every programme is different, they share a number of commonalities that differentiate them from projects. These include: an underlying strategic vision and approach to addressing adaptation objectives in a coordinated manner and utilizing resources more effectively; programme-specific institutional arrangements composed of capable steering, management and technical supports; relevant overarching objectives, results, indicators and linkages between programme components that offer opportunities for synergy; and a scope wider than that of a project in terms of issues addressed, sectors involved and/or areas included. The LEG also concluded that a well-designed programme can accommodate uncertainties, changing circumstances and shifts in agenda. In the context of a changing climate and at a time when the LDCs are increasingly looking at ways to address medium- and long-term adaptation, countries should take advantage of the flexibility that an effective programmatic approach offers.

25. With regard to NAPA implementation, the LEG noted that all NAPA project activities can be designed in such a way as to form part of a programmatic or integrated approach, since many are multisectoral, cross-cutting and scaleable. In May 2011, the GEF informed of the possibility for the LDCs to develop a programmatic approach under the LDCF.<sup>8</sup> The programmatic approach to implementing NAPAs under the LDCF is aligned with the current GEF programmatic approach under the GEF Trust Fund. This means that the LDCs that are developing programmes under the LDCF have to submit a programme proposal to the GEF by completing a Programme Framework Document (PFD) and then submit their projects under the LDCF project cycle as per common practice. In addition, the PIFs of all the projects that compose the programme need to be submitted for review and approval by the GEF Council not later than six months after the approval of the PFD. In the light of the current procedures and to enable countries to take advantage of the potential long-term benefits that the programmatic approach can offer, the LEG suggested that the GEF provide better fitting and more simplified procedures and guidelines for developing programmes under the LDCF.

26. The LEG also noted that the single-project approach should not be automatically discarded in favour of a programmatic approach, in particular for NAPA implementation.

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<sup>8</sup> GEF. 2011. *Accessing Resources under the Least Developed Countries Fund*. p.12. Available at <<http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/4433>> and GEF. 2010. *Streamlining the Project Cycle and Refining the Programmatic Approach* (GEF/C.38/5/Rev.1). pp. 6–9. Available at <<http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/3225>>.

Before choosing the most relevant approach to addressing their adaptation needs, the LDCs would need to assess the advantages and disadvantages of each approach, including within the larger context of national development planning.

**5. Provision of information to the least developed countries on how to strengthen gender-related and other considerations regarding vulnerable communities in their national adaptation programmes of action and other related adaptation plans and strategies**

27. The LEG discussed the outline of the information paper on gender-related and other considerations regarding vulnerable communities in the design and implementation of activities under the LDC work programme. The constructive discussion enabled the LEG to make substantial progress in the drafting of the paper. Some of the outputs were also used for the technical paper mentioned in paragraph 14 above on the identification and implementation of medium- and long-term adaptation activities in the LDCs.

28. As preliminary outputs, the LEG identified several ways to strengthen gender-related and other considerations regarding vulnerable communities in NAPAs and other related adaptation plans and strategies. These included mainstreaming gender-related and other considerations through policy and planning processes, creating a mechanism for ensuring the representation of vulnerable groups and strengthening their capacity in adaptation processes. The LEG recognized the wealth of experience that community elders people can provide with regard to community-based solutions to climate change adaptation. In order to support the above-listed initiatives, the LEG recommended the provision of adequate capacity-building at not only the national but also the provincial and local levels, the dissemination of lessons learned and best practices, and the development of training modules for training government officials and community representatives.

**6. Development of an information note on options for accessing additional resources under the Least Developed Countries Fund as more resources become available**

29. The LEG continued its work on the identification of existing and possible future options for accessing additional resources under the LDCF, as more funding becomes available, for the revision and update of NAPAs, the implementation of NAPA projects and the implementation of the other elements of the LDC work programme.

30. On the basis of exchanges at this and past meetings of the LEG,<sup>9</sup> and building upon the latest publication of the GEF on the LDCF,<sup>10</sup> the LEG continued to develop the outline and substantive content of an information paper. It will conclude this work before SBI 35.

**7. Provision of support to the least developed countries for the full implementation of the least developed countries work programme**

31. The LEG discussed the possible approaches to implementing the remaining elements of the LDC work programme. The group planned to develop an information paper that will provide answers to questions such as how national climate change secretariats can be established and supported in accordance with existing mandates for support under the LDCF, and on modalities that could be developed for NAPA projects to support national data collection and analysis. The LEG intends to seek the views of the GEF and its agencies, the NAPA teams and other relevant organizations and centres.

32. The LEG recognized that this discussion is concomitant to the discussion on accessing additional resources under the LDCF as more resources become available and

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<sup>9</sup> FCCC/SBI/2010/5, paragraphs 31–33 and 39, and FCCC/SBI/2011/4, paragraphs 15 and 16.

<sup>10</sup> GEF. 2011. *Accessing Resources under the Least Developed Countries Fund*. Available at <<http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/4433>>.



decided to identify, before SBI 35, the most appropriate way to package information on both matters under discussion.

## 8. Other issues

33. COP 17 will mark the 10-year anniversary of the adoption at COP 7 of a package of decisions to support the LDCs by recognizing their special situation as having the least capacity to deal with adverse effects of climate change. The LEG decided to contribute to celebrating the adoption of that package of decisions, which included the establishment of the LDC work programme, the LDCF and the LEG. To that end, the LEG will prepare an outreach package comprising an updated brochure on the LDCs under the Convention, the publication on best practices and lessons learned through the NAPA process, as mentioned in paragraph 18 above, and a special publication highlighting key milestones of the 10-year existence of the LDC work programme.

34. The LEG discussed the Istanbul Declaration on renewed and strengthened global partnership for the development of LDCs and the Programme of Action for the LDCs for the decade 2011–2020,<sup>11</sup> also referred to as the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA). In the declaration, governments committed to further strengthening their provision of support to the LDCs by creating a favourable environment for sustainable development, increasing productive capacities, diversifying economies and building the necessary infrastructure. Recalling the conclusions of the SBI at its thirty-fourth session<sup>12</sup> in which the SBI recognized that there may be possible linkages between the IPoA and the work of the LEG, the group agreed to further explore ways of integrating the IPoA into its work in support of the LDCs by its next meeting.

35. The LEG discussed its inputs to the expert meeting on NAPs and, to that end, worked to produce a shorter version of the technical paper on the identification and implementation of medium- and long-term adaptation activities (see para. 15 above). In addition, the LEG developed three presentations:<sup>13</sup> one on best practices and lessons learned in addressing adaptation in the LDCs through the NAPA process, one on medium- and long-term adaptation in the LDCs and the last one on ideas for NAP guidelines, building on the NAPA guidelines contained in the annex to decision 28/CP.7.

36. The LEG continued its work on monitoring NAPA implementation. At SBI 34, the group conducted another round of interviews of LDC Parties. Much interesting information was shared by countries, which is being captured in the ongoing LEG case studies. Part of that information has been integrated into the latest publication on best practices and lessons learned through the NAPA process, referred to in paragraph 18 above.

37. The LEG recognized the need to enhance the monitoring of the progress of NAPAs beyond the LDCF and to share relevant information with Parties. To that end, the LEG will continue in 2012 and beyond to invite the GEF and its agencies, relevant organizations and experts to the meetings and workshops of the LEG. Moreover, the LEG, by its next meeting, will discuss in greater detail the design of a platform on best practices and lessons learned, to be hosted by the LDC Portal, with a view to launching the platform in the course of 2012. The platform will assist in mobilizing and engaging a wide range of organizations and institutions that are supporting or planning to support the implementation of the LDC and LEG work programmes.

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<sup>11</sup> United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries document A/CONF.219/3.

<sup>12</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/7, paragraph 89.

<sup>13</sup> The presentations are available at <<http://unfccc.int/6147>>.

## **D. Discussion on priorities for up to the next meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group**

### **1. Completion of outputs for this year and plans for release**

38. The LEG decided that all papers mentioned in paragraphs 15–32 above will be finalized in time for SBI 35. The technical paper on the identification and implementation of medium- and long-term adaptation activities in the LDCs, referred to in paragraph 15 above, is to be submitted to the SBI for its consideration. The submission is in response to the SBI noting that the process to enable LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPs should benefit from engagement with the LEG, including through consideration of the output of its work on medium- and long-term adaptation in LDC Parties.<sup>14</sup>

39. Concerning the other papers, referred to in paragraph 6 above, the LEG will continue its discussions online to define for each one of them the most appropriate delivery package for SBI 35. In any case, the LEG intends to share the content of all the papers during SBI 35 and COP 17 at relevant special events and side events. In addition, the LEG will package the content of all the papers and use it to develop the training materials for the regional training workshops that the LEG will conduct in 2012 for the LDCs.

### **2. Development of training materials and conduct of training workshops for the least developed countries in 2012**

40. On the basis of feedback received from Parties through, inter alia, interviews, surveys, discussions at past training workshops and submissions, and taking into consideration emerging issues, the LEG plans to conduct regional training workshops for the LDCs in 2012, as indicated in its work programme for 2011–2012.

41. The regional training workshops will assist in facilitating the application of new approaches and the integration of gender-related considerations into NAPA implementation, in strengthening human resources in support of medium- and long-term adaptation activities, as well as in addressing key issues related to the implementation, revision and update of NAPAs. The regional training workshops will also serve as a forum for exchanging best practices and lessons learned at the regional level, in close collaboration with relevant agencies and regional centres.

42. The LEG decided to finalize the training materials at its next meeting.

## **E. Presentation by a member of the climate change team of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on a case study of the country**

43. The LEG identified in its work programme the use of LDC case studies as one of the tools to carry out its activities and enhance its provision of support to the LDCs. As such, the LEG selected the Lao People's Democratic Republic as one of the first two countries, alongside Malawi, to conduct such a case study. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the objective of the project was to inform the work of the LEG on designing and implementing medium- and long-term adaptation activities in the LDCs, taking into account processes related to the integration of climate change adaptation issues into national development planning, including sector-wide programmatic approaches. The case study was conducted in collaboration with the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the country.

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<sup>14</sup> FCCC/SBI/2011/7, paragraph 95.

44. A member of the climate change team of the Lao People's Democratic Republic presented to the LEG the first results of the case study, highlighting the current situation in terms of climate and the socio-economic context and scenarios for the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Lower Mekong region, as well as relevant national policies and frameworks. The case study provided an overview of the current programmes and initiatives relating to climate change at the national and regional levels and highlighted how they could form a basis for medium- and long-term adaptation. In addition, it provided additional ideas to be considered by the country in order to start the medium- and long-term adaptation process, including a need for enhanced capacity, financial and technological resources, and cooperation at the regional and international levels.

45. The LEG will continue to monitor closely the progress made by the climate change team of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on its case study and provide support. The LEG and the Lao People's Democratic Republic will package and share with Parties the full results of the case study as soon as they are available.

### **III. Priority activities of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for implementation in 2012**

46. The LEG prioritized its work and decided to focus on the following activities with outputs in 2012:

- (a) Compile and analyse information on the implementation of NAPAs, and profile and track the status of NAPA implementation for each LDC;
- (b) Design and conduct regional training workshops (see paras. 40–42 above);
- (c) Prepare a technical paper on the role and application of technology in the implementation of NAPAs in the LDCs;
- (d) Enhance the LDC Portal, in order for it to serve as the main knowledge base for information on the work of the LEG and the NAPA projects and their implementation, and use it as a platform for mobilizing and engaging a wide range of organizations and institutions in supporting the implementation of the LDC and LEG work programmes;
- (e) Design and implement a platform on best practices and lessons learned on the LDC Portal, in order to share information on the development and implementation of NAPAs and NAPS, common vulnerabilities in the LDCs and practical solutions on different scales, the role and application of technology in NAPAs, and approaches to promote synergy (regional, between sectors and between multilateral environmental agreements);
- (f) Develop updated guidelines on the preparation, revision and update of NAPAs, taking into account identified best practices and lessons learned, the possible application of sector-specific and programmatic approaches, and issues in relation to medium- and long-term adaptation;
- (g) Prepare papers on approaches to implementing the remaining elements of the LDC work programme, such as on how national climate change secretariats can be established and/or strengthened and supported in the LDCs in accordance with existing mandates for support under the LDCF; and on modalities for NAPA projects to support national data collection and analysis, as part of the dialogue with the GEF and its agencies, the NAPA teams and other relevant organizations and centres;
- (h) Initiate the development of an approach to monitoring the effectiveness of adaptation efforts in the LDCs to reduce their vulnerability to climate change;

(i) Continue the dialogue with the LDC NAPA teams (and other relevant stakeholders) on NAPAs and the use of their results, in order to inform the provision of further support by the LEG, including support for the NAPA preparation processes of those LDCs yet to submit a NAPA, and provide, directly, immediate advice on emerging issues as required, in collaboration with the GEF and its agencies;

(j) Continue to invite the GEF and its agencies and relevant organizations and experts to the meetings and workshops of the LEG, in order to facilitate the provision of support to the LDCs, and communicate complementary key information to the LDCs, through regular notes, in response to key concerns (such as accessing funds, co-financing, adaptation additionality and the elaboration of log frames for common project activities).

47. At its next meeting, the LEG will develop another two-year rolling programme of work, building on its ongoing efforts to fulfil its mandate.

## Annex I

**Status of implementation of national adaptation programmes of action and involvement of the least developed countries in the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience and the Africa Adaptation Programme**

Country	NAPA implementation		Involved in PPCR	Involved in AAP
	Project proposal submitted	Full project document submitted		
Afghanistan	√			
Angola				
Bangladesh	√	√	√	
Benin	√	√		
Bhutan	√	√		
Burkina Faso	√	√		√
Burundi	√			
Cambodia	√√		√	
Central African Republic	√			
Chad	√			
Comoros	√	√		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	√	√		
Djibouti	√	√		
Eritrea	√	√		
Ethiopia	√			√
Gambia	√	√		
Guinea	√	√		
Guinea-Bissau	√	√		
Haiti	√√	√		
Kiribati	√	√		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	√√	√		
Lesotho	√	√		√
Liberia	√√	√		
Madagascar				

Country	NAPA implementation		Involved in PPCR	Involved in AAP
	Project proposal submitted	Full project document submitted		
Malawi	√	√		√
Mali	√√	√√		
Mauritania	√	√		
Mozambique	√		√	√
Myanmar				
Nepal	√√		√	
Niger	√	√	√	√
Rwanda	√	√		√
Samoa	√√	√√		
Sao Tome and Principe	√√	√		√
Senegal	√			√
Sierra Leone	√	√		
Solomon Islands				
Sudan	√	√		
Timor-Leste	√			
Togo	√			
Tuvalu	√	√		
Uganda	√			
United Republic of Tanzania	√			√
Vanuatu	√			
Yemen	√		√	
Zambia	√	√	√	

*Note:* Under NAPA implementation, each tick mark represents one Project Identification Form (PIF) or project proposal submitted. When the project has advanced to the full project document stage, a tick mark has also been added under full project document submitted. For example, a country can have two PIFs, thus two tick marks under project proposal submitted. If only one of the two PIFs has moved to the full project document stage, then there will be one tick under full project document submitted.

*Abbreviations:* AAP = Africa Adaptation Programme, NAPA = national adaptation programme of action, PPCR = Pilot Program for Climate Resilience.

## Annex II

### Members of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as at 11 October 2011

Mr. Abias Huongo	Angola
Mr. Erwin Künzi	Austria
Mr. Ibila Djibril	Benin
Mr. Thinley Namgyel	Bhutan
Ms. Beth Lavender	Canada
Mr. Mphethe Tongwane	Lesotho
Mr. Bennon Bibbu Yassin	Malawi
Mr. Batu Krishna Uprety	Nepal
Mr. Jan Verhagen	Netherlands
Mr. Douglas Yee	Solomon Islands
Mr. Paul Abiziou Tchinguilou	Togo
Ms. Pepetua Election Latasi	Tuvalu
Mr. Fredrick Manyika	United Republic of Tanzania

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